UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/307
8 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 7 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, concerning the visit of your Special Representative, Mr. A. A. Farah, to South Africa. I should be grateful if it could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jeremy B. SHEARAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 June 1990 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General

On the eve of Mr. Abdulrahim Farah's visit to South Africa, I wish to reaffirm my Government's position on the General Assembly's Declaration on Apartheid of 14 December 1989 so that there is no misunderstanding as to my Government's unequivocal rejection in principle of interference in South Africa's internal affairs. I enclose a copy of a media statement issued by me on 4 June 1990, on the forthcoming visit of Mr. Farah to South Africa (appendix I).

As set out in my letter to you of 7 December 1989 and repeated to you at our meeting at Windhoek on 20 March 1990, it is the inalienable and sole right of the citizens of South Africa to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa. The South African Government will under no circumstances agree to any attempt on the part of outside agencies to usurp this responsibility. In the light of the latest developments in South Africa, the General Assembly would be better advised to terminate its irregular interference in South African affairs. It is generally acknowledged world-wide that the process of reform initiated by President F. W. de Klerk cannot be reversed. This is the new reality in South Africa. It requires a fundamental re-evaluation by African and other Governments of their position towards this new reality. There is no need to monitor an irreversible process. What is required is encouragement - not interference.

Further evidence of the irreversibility of this process was today supplied by President de Klerk in his address to Parliament. I enclose excerpts from his statement (appendix II). Further interference by the General Assembly in the events in South Africa can only be counterproductive. It would be most unhelpful given our strenuous efforts to get negotiations under way. South Africa is a sovereign State and it is for South Africans to decide their own future.

There are pressing problems on the African continent urgently in need of attention. Africa is sliding into an economic abyss. Unless this process is stopped the peoples of the African continent will soon be faced with the frightening reality of permanent and irreversible poverty and degradation. My African colleagues may not agree with me, but in all seriousness I predict today that the point of no return in the process of economic retrogression for most African States will soon be reached unless bold and incisive initiatives are taken by their Governments. The time to do so is now. President de Klerk has done it in South Africa. I sincerely invite my African colleagues to persuade their leaders to follow his example. I advise them as a fellow African, take heed of the events in Central and Eastern Europe. Take heed of the new movement in Western Europe to create both economic and political unity. Then let us ask ourselves, we Africans, where are all those events going to leave us? Do we have a plan? How do we see our future? These are the matters with which we ought to concern ourselves. Continually sniping at South Africa will not save us. Apartheid is going in any event. We are preparing for a future without apartheid. I am asking my African colleagues: are you preparing yourselves for a future without apartheid?

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA

/...

APPENDIX I

Statement made at Cape Town on 4 June 1990 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

During the meeting at Windhoek on 20 March 1990 between the State President and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General expressed an interest in the political developments in South Africa. It was agreed that a representative of the Secretary-General could visit South Africa to acquaint himself first-hand with the latest developments in the same way and on the same basis as previous missions from other international organizations that had visited South Africa during recent years.

It was also made clear that such a visit is construed by the South African Government as a genuine desire on the part of the Secretary-General to obtain correct information on the internal situation of South Africa and not as an indication that the South African Government acquiesces in the uncalled-for interference by the General Assembly in the internal affairs of South Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in a letter dated 7 December 1989 set out the South African Government's attitude to the draft resolution before the United Nations General Assembly. The South African Government made it clear that it rejected the General Assembly's action. This remains the attitude of the South African Government. However, the South African Government has no objection to correct information on South Africa being made available to the Secretary-General on condition that the Secretary-General clearly understands that this is not to be construed as co-operation in the implementation of a General Assembly resolution that the South African Government rejects as ultra vires the Charter of the United Nations.

APPENDIX II

Excerpts from a statement made at Cape Town on 7 June 1990 by the President of South Africa to a joint session of Parliament

Among the main objectives of the Government in respect of which we obtained a mandate have been the normalisation of the political process inside South Africa and the normalisation of international relations.

As far as our international relations are concerned, there can be little doubt after my recent visit to Europe that we have made substantial progress.

The prospect of once again playing a full and unrestricted role in the international community holds out the promise of immense economic and cultural benefits for our country and all its people.

We cannot live in isolation from the rest of the world. We need foreign trade and investment. We need technological, cultural and sporting interaction with other countries. We have a right to make our voice heard in the councils of the nations.

We cannot stop the world and get off as some people in South Africa would like us to do nor can we turn the clock back and take refuge in the past. Whether we like it or not, we must wrestle also with the international realities of the present and secure for our country its rightful place in the community of nations.

This the Government will continue to bring about.

Even more important, obviously, is the need to bring peace and stability to our country. This can only be done through a peaceful political process of negotiation, preceded by normalisation of the political process.

Here, also, we have made dramatic progress in the past nine months.

> The fact is that there are today few or no restrictions on political activities in our country. Individuals and political parties can say what they like and write what they like. They can organise as they wish and they can participate in peaceful demonstrations.
>
> For many of our people this has been a difficult process. Many South Africans preferred the situation when unpleasant political realities could be swept under the carpet. It was much less troubling to pretend that these realities did not exist and to continue to live in comfort and complacency.

However, the normalisation of the political process has on balance had a beneficial effect.

> Many organisations, including the ANC, have now been stripped of the mythological status which they previously enjoyed. They now have to defend their policies in the open market-place of ideas. They have to endure the glaring light of accountability for their statements and their actions. Media which previously regarded them as sacrosanct are

READEX FICHE

increasingly questioning their politics and their programmes. Foreign audiences which listened sympathetically when they were perceived to be suppressed, question them with increasing scepticism about their programmes and policies, now that they have become participants in the open political arena.

The process of normalisation has been traumatic for all of us. But without it we cannot achieve either a negotiated and lasting solution or the normalisation of our relations with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, it has been a bewildering sometimes frightening experience for many. It has been accompanied by dangerously rising expectations and by an increase in violence, particularly in Natal.

During such times it is of crucial importance that the Government should firmly maintain law and order. And this has, since 20 September, also been one of our main objectives.

In my inaugural speech I said that we would continue to deal with unrest, violence and terrorism with a firm hand. On 2 February I said that I wished to emphasise that the maintenance of law and order dare not be jeopardised:

"The Government will not forsake its duty in this connection. Violence from whichever source, will be fought with all available might. Peaceful protest may not become the springboard for lawlessness, violence and intimidation."

In my speech of 2 April I dealt with the whole question of security in even greater detail. I announced a number of practical steps which the Government would take to strengthen the maintenance of law and order, particularly in Natal. Those steps are, generally speaking, indicating positive results.

Another constant theme has been the Government's attitude towards the state of emergency.

My predecessor frequently stated that it was his objective to lift the state of emergency as soon as circumstances made this possible.

In my inaugural address I said that we would "try to create a climate which will make it possible to lift the state of emergency or, at least, to gradually move away from it".

On 2 February I again said that it was my intention to terminate the state of emergency completely as soon as circumstances justified it and I requested the co-operation of everyone to this end.

Again, on 2 April I repeated this view but added that we were still in a situation which necessitated maintaining the declared state of emergency.

The state of emergency is due to lapse at midnight on 8 June and the time has once again arrived for the Government to give this question its consideration.

After thorough consideration of all the relevant factors, I have decided to announce that there will no longer be a general country-wide state of emergency but that henceforth it will exist in Natal only.

The Government has pursued with all its might and resources the ideal that, as far as security was concerned, there should be a return to normality in which the remaining vestiges of violence could be countered with the ordinary laws of the land. That point has now been reached.

This decision has been based on the following central considerations:

> As far as Natal is concerned, there is still a factual state of emergency which seriously threatens the safety of the public and maintenance of public order and which cannot be countered with the ordinary laws of the land. The increasing phenomenon in Natal of violence among Blacks, which has led to destruction of human life and property and has assumed shocking proportions, as well as the exceptionally high level of intimidation that exists there, must still be countered by the strongest means available. For that reason I have, in consultation with the Government's security advisors and the Cabinet, decided to announce the existence of a state of emergency in the province of Natal, including the self-governing territory of KwaZulu.
>
> A proclamation to this effect will appear in the Government Gazette tomorrow, 8 June 1990.

To maintain order and stability in Natal and to provide for any possible vacuum which may result from the termination of the State of Emergency, the Government has decided to expand the security forces substantially.

I also want to use this opportunity to refer to the process of the removal of the so-called stumbling blocks in the way of negotiation.

The announcement which I have made today addresses one of the most important issues constantly raised inside and outside South Africa.

I should like to emphasis that the Government's decision has nothing to do with pressure from any quarter or with any wish to gain political capital. We do not, and have never, regarded the state of emergency as a political pawn.

Nonetheless, the net result of the lifting of the state of emergency is that one of the main stumbling blocks has been removed.

As regards the other matters referred to in the Groote Schuur Minute I would like to state the following:

Further to the Groote Schuur Minute, a working group held discussions during the week of 14 May on various facets, including exiles and sentenced offenders. The participants then had to report back to their respective principals. The Government considered the report and is ready to implement it. The ANC has, however, requested that they be allowed time until 10 July 1990 to inform us of their reaction. The ANC, therefore, has to account for any delay in this regard.

In the meantime I am, however, willing to release 48 people as a gesture, which I am empowered to do in terms of present powers embodied in the Constitution and the Prisons Act. Any further developments in this area will depend on implementation of the working group's report, which the Government is ready to do.

The Minister of Justice will deal with further details in this regard.

With regard to security legislation the Government is already looking at aspects of security legislation which could possibly inhibit the free conduct of peaceful politics and which, because of the reduction in the violent onslaught on the existing order, might no longer be necessary.

With regard to the so-called exiles, the Government has also started to act, notwithstanding the fact that we are waiting the reaction of the ANC to the report of the working group.

Temporary reprieve was granted a number of leaders of the ANC to come here to establish their peaceful political structures and activities. Communication lines between the South African Police and ANC leaders have in the meantime also been established so that violence and intimidation could be monitored and countered right down to local level.

In the sphere of the removal of discrimination the Government has also acted in terms of its policy to remove discrimination. The repeal of the Separate Amenities Act is now imminent as it has been tabled in Parliament. Early next year the Group Areas Act and Land Acts will receive attention.

This I can confidently state that the Government is adhering to the commitments which I have made since I became State President. We are not only talking. We are actually implementing in rapid succession the steps we have envisaged. The process of building a new South Africa has become irreversible. We are on the threshold of the real negotiation process and the time has come for other important role-players to do their bit.

In particular the ANC must now stop vacillating.

The time has now arrived for the ANC to state unequivocally where it stands on key issues. By its actions and its statements it must now give proof of its adherence to the principles of the Groote Schuur Minute.

It is true that, since the Groote Schuur Meeting, there has been evidence of the ANC (or at least most of its leaders) striving for the goals set out in it.

In terms of that minute the Government and the ANC agreed on "a common commitment towards the resolution of the existing climate of violence and intimidation from whatever quarter, as well as to stability and to a peaceful process of negotiation". On 2 June Mr Mandela said that the leadership of the ANC was united in its rejection of all forms of violence among the people.

In general their meetings and marches are also well controlled and it is clear that they are making an effort. The ANC, however, still has a long way to go.

How can these positive aspects be reconciled with continuing support for the so-called "armed struggle"? How can they be reconciled with Mr Mandela's statement on 2 June that:

> "The only sort of violence which we accept is organised violence in the form of armed activity which is properly controlled and where the target is carefully selected".

Exactly what targets has the ANC in mind?

- The same police force which protected him and his colleagues during their recent visit to Cape Town?

- The departments of the Ministers with whom he and his colleagues were discussing in a good spirit the need for peaceful solutions?

- Political opponents in the townships and in the homelands?

In the same way, the ANC should explain the contradictory positions which it has adopted with regard to the economy.

On 5 June Mr Mandela told a meeting in Botswana that the ANC wished to bring about a non-racial democracy with a "powerful economy" in South Africa. How does the ANC reconcile this view with its continued calls for sanctions against South Africa? Surely it must realise that sanctions are harming the economic prospects of all South Africans? How does the ANC reconcile its continuing calls for the nationalisation of important sectors of the economy with its professed wish to build a powerful economy? Is it not aware of the potentially disastrous implications of such irresponsible statements for future foreign investment in the Republic?

The time has come for the ANC to give a proper account of itself and of its true intentions. Its commitment to the Groote Schuur Minute must be reflected in all its future actions and statements.

The leaders of South Africa must now rise to the occasion.

In South Africa, Southern Africa and in the world, obsolete policies and systems are being discarded. Irreconcilable differences are being overcome by negotiation. There is no longer any need or justification for violence to achieve political objectives.

History will demand from us to account for our willingness to rise above our own selfish particular interests and prejudices in order to build a new future.

Conflict must end. Secret agendas must be scrapped. Let bygones by bygones. Let us forget real or imagined injustices of the past and create a new future for our children, free from mistrust, prejudice and hatred and domination. A future in which all of us will feel secure. A future free of discrimination or a struggle for domination. A future which will make all of us proud to be South Africans. But above all, a future to be determined by us - not dictated by outside interests.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/308
S/21352
11 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a message dated 22 May 1990 from Mr. Václav Havel, President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, to Mr. Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.

I would be most grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly session, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard [illegible]KAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message dated 22 May 1990 from the President of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States

Let me thank you for the letter you sent me towards the end of April which I received before my state visit to Israel. You will know that Czechoslovakia decided in February last to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Similar decisions have been taken or are likely to be taken soon also by other Eastern European countries that, after decades of oppression, have now set out along the path of freedom and democracy. My own country, in so doing, is following up on its earlier long-standing traditional friendship with Israel and the Jewish people. The past forced severance of diplomatic relations has always been regarded by our people as an unwise and foresightless action.

This, however, does certainly not mean that we would intend to make a complete volte-face in our foreign policy orientation in respect of the Middle East. From now on we wish to pursue a balanced policy both towards the Arab countries and towards Israel. We want to obtain a better knowledge of, and deeper insight into, all the world. We also want to maintain our traditional friendly relations with the Arab nations, including the Palestinian people.

It was with this end in view that I conducted in Israel and before that in Prague talks with the widest possible spectrum of the Israeli political circles in the course of which we always spent most of the time discussing the possibilities of making peace in the Middle East rather than - as one might expect - talking about our bilateral relationship. The latter's further development namely depends, in my opinion, on the attainment of peace in the region which is bound to come one day.

It was for the same reason that I invited Yasser Arafat to Prague and met in East Jerusalem with representatives of Palestinian political circles. I have tried to arrange also a brief meeting with President Mubarak of Egypt but we have been unable so far to find a convenient date.

I am well aware of the seriousness of the situation in the Middle East. It will take extensive joint efforts and a substantial amount of time to resolve all the accumulated problems. Yet, a number of issues should be tackled immediately. With this in mind, I have, for example, appealed to Israeli officials to reopen universities in the occupied territories. I have protested and I shall protest again if I learn about violence and violations of the human rights of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories. Many times, both during my visit to Israel and in Prague, I have made statements to the effect that the Palestinians have to be granted the right to a home and that it is necessary to open dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians for which the so-called Baker Plan might serve as a good starting point.

On the other hand, however, I am convinced that - even with Yasser Arafat's commendable efforts in this direction - a certain step to this end should be made by the Arab side, too. It might consist, for example, in taking up a new position

/...

on the United Nations resolution of 1975, mentioned in your letter, which likened zionism to racism. Personally, I cannot agree with the wording of that resolution as what it says is not true. By the same token, it is my opinion that the recent statements by the President of Iraq are not conducive towards peaceful settlement in the Middle East either.

You have also stated that Israel - in connection with the influx of Jews from the Soviet Union - is wilfully changing the demographic structure of the population in the occupied territories. This is an extremely sensitive issue relating both to the vital interests of the Palestinians and to the Israeli policy as has been pursued until now. Let me explain our attitude to this matter in a few words. Like other Eastern European countries, we, too, have been repeatedly asked to participate in the transit of Soviet Jews to Israel. In this connection, I have many times emphasized that we recognize everyone's right to emigration from any country as well as everyone's right to settle in any country and that it is our moral obligation to promote this right. Yet, I have also stressed a number of times that we are categorically opposed to any forced demographic changes, especially in occupied territories. Thus, it is our opinion that if we were to assist in the transit of the Soviet Jews our assistance should be accompanied by guarantees provided by the Israeli Government that the new immigrants would not be settled in the occupied territories.

I know that all these problems will be discussed at the forthcoming summit of the Arab countries. I also know that the atmosphere of your talks may be affected by the recent tragic multiple killing and the new wave of violence that has risen as a consequence thereof in Israel and particularly in Gaza. Nevertheless, I want to firmly believe that the Arab summit will become one of the momentous events that will guide your peoples and the people of Israel towards peace with, and respect for, one another which is the only possible solution to the crisis in that part of the world. From the bottom of my heart, I wish your talks success.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/309
12 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 116 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	2
II.	REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS	3
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	3
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	8
	International Civil Aviation Organization	11
	World Meteorological Organization	11
	International Maritime Organization	12
	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	12
	United Nations Development Programme	13
	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	14
	World Food Programme	16

* A/45/50.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in the implementation of the relevant resolutions, including that resolution, since the circulation of his previous report.

2. In a letter dated 16 March 1990, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

World Food Programme (WFP)

League of Arab States (LAS)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters.

4. Summaries of additional replies received, together with such further information as may become available on relevant activities undertaken by the organizations concerned during the year, will be circulated in addenda to the present report.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the various departments and other units of the United Nations Secretariat. Information received in that regard is also set out in the report.

II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[21 May 1990]

I. AFRICA

1. During the period from March 1989 to March 1990, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided assistance directly to two African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), namely:

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)

South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)

2. FAO assistance has been provided within the context of the resolutions of the FAO governing bodies and the United Nations General Assembly, including General Assembly resolution 44/850.

3. The liberation movements received assistance from FAO in the form of technical assistance for longer-term developmental activities and/or the Emergency Food Aid Operation. During the period, FAO assistance consisted mainly of support for food production and training to the liberation movements as follows:

Assistance to PAC in food production at Masiguri-Kitonga, United Republic of Tanzania - PAC/86/000

4. Through this project, technical advisory and supervisory assistance has been provided by FAO to PAC to develop and establish a self-reliant capacity for food production for PAC followers at the Masiguri-Kitonga settlement. Included in the assistance was a component of farm mechanization involving the provision of farm machinery, training and management.

Assistance to SWAPO in agricultural development and production in Kwanza-Sul Angola - SWP/86/003

5. The assistance was directed primarily at intensifying self-reliant agricultural development activities for food production. Technical and advisory expertise were provided to establish estate farms and a farm-workshop; and the annual production of staple foods including vegetables, livestock and dairy products. Selected SWAPO members were being trained in various agricultural and related disciplines, including farm management, mechanization, maintenance and repairs to farm equipment, with a view to strengthening their capabilities for nation-building following independence.

6. Within the informal understandings reached by the United Nations and interested parties for the granting of independence to Namibia, SWAPO was reported to forego its privileges granted to it by the General Assembly, including receiving assistance from United Nations agencies.

7. As a result, and at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, FAO assistance to SWAPO ceased during the transition period.

8. However, in keeping with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 44/85, FAO participated in the United Nations plan of activities for Namibia's transition to independence through the Emergency Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme for Returnees carried out by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. FAO provided from its own resources the services of an agricultural adviser, in addition to seeds and tools, to assist the returnees in self-reliant rehabilitation efforts, particularly in food production.

9. Furthermore and in a separate action, the Director-General of FAO approved on 21 April 1989, emergency food assistance to a value of $US 1.8 million for about 50,000 Namibians returning to their country.

List of projects executed by FAO in Namibia

Project symbol and title	Cost $US	EOD/NTE	Status/remarks
Namibia			
TCP/NAM/8951 "Emergency provision on agricultural inputs to returnees"	400 000	September 1989 March 1990	Inputs distributed
TCP/NAM/8952 "FAO agricultural emergency rehabilitation officer in Namibia"	110 000	September 1989 March 1990	Officer in the country; project extended until September 1990

II. SOUTH PACIFIC

10. A total of seven technical assistance projects being executed by FAO in the South Pacific favour some countries still under colonial rule, such as Tokelau and Trust Territories of the Pacific.

11. The assistance concentrated mainly on root-crop development and crop protection, as well as on forestry, fisheries and livestock development. The list of projects is attached.

List of projects executed by FAO in the South Pacific

Completed projects (Regional)

Countries	Project symbol and title
TTP*, TOK**	RAS/79/025 - Training in agriculture, forestry and fisheries
TOK	RAS/79/027 - Pig, poultry and livestock development
TTP, TOK	RAS/85/004 - South Pacific (SOPAC) fisheries
TOK	RAS/87/002 - Regional fisheries support
TOK	RAS/89/405 - AIDAB contribution to South Pacific forestry programme

Ongoing projects (Regional)

TOK	RAS/86/034 - Root crops
TOK	RAS/86/036 - Forestry development
TOK	RAS/86/039 - Livestock development
TOK	RAS/89/403 - Regional fisheries support programme
TOK	RAS/86/407 - AIDAB contribution to root crops development
TOK	RAS/86/037 - Crop protection in the South Pacific

Ongoing project

TTP	TTP/89/207 - Fisheries executive advice

---

* TTP: Trust Territory of the Pacific.

** TOK: Tokelau.

III. SMALL TERRITORIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

12. FAO has been involved in providing assistance for the following non-independent small territories in the Caribbean: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands (dependencies of the United Kingdom) and the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba (dependencies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). Since these territories are non-members of FAO, assistance has been provided either at the request of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) or in response to regional disasters, such as hurricanes, etc.

13. FAO was invited in August 1988 by UNDP to participate in a joint UNDP/FAO mission to Anguilla, British Virgin Islands and Montserrat to assess their agricultural sectors and identify priority projects which these Governments would like FAO to execute. Prior to this, FAO has been executing a UNDP/FAO project in Montserrat in the forestry sector. More recently, and in the aftermath of hurricane Hugo in 1989, FAO mounted a mission (funded under its technical co-operation programme) to assess the damage in affected territories, including Montserrat and British Virgin Islands. The early information generated by the mission was useful in alerting the donor community to the severity of the damage in these territories and the mobilizing of urgent assistance. Anguilla and Montserrat are to benefit from a FAO/TCP project to control Amblyomma tick in livestock.

14. With regard to Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, FAO has been invited by UNDP from time to time to review and comment on the Country Programme Management Plans for these territories and more recently UNDP requested FAO to provide assistance to the Turks and Caicos Islands in reviewing its agriculture and fishery sectors.

List of projects executed by FAO in Eastern Caribbean countries

Project symbol and title	Cost $US	EOD/NTE	Status/remarks
TCP/RLA/8968 "Assessment of damage by hurricane Hugo to the agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors"	40 000	October 1989 January 1990	Mission report distributed to donors. The assessment covered Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis.
TCP/ANT/8952 "Assistance to farmers affected by hurricane Hugo"	70 000	October 1989	Inputs ordered

Project symbol and title	Cost $US	EOD/NTE	Status/remarks
TCP/DMI/8954 "Assistance to farmers affected by hurricane Hugo"	100 000	October 1989	Inputs ordered
TCP/STK/8953 "Assistance to farmers affected by hurricane Hugo"	100 000	October 1989	Inputs ordered

15. The Development Law Service has provided the following advice and assistance to non-independent small territories in the Caribbean area and the Pacific region:

1. Cayman Islands

Assistance in the preparation of water legislation (1983) and fisheries legislation (1980);

2. Montserrat

Montserrat participated in workshops (1985-1987) organized for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) on the harmonization fisheries legislation although it did not otherwise receive direct advice or assistance;

3. Federated States of Micronesia

Advice in the preparation of joint ventures on fisheries (December 1989).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[4 May 1990]

1. During 1989, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held a small working group on apartheid and the economy in Namibia. A working group was also held at Harare on 8 and 9 January 1990 on the question of networking research facilities in southern Africa in order to study the impact of the policies of South Africa on the surrounding independent States.

Assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity

2. Today, efforts by UNESCO are focused on the struggle against apartheid and on monitoring the situation in South Africa and Namibia in the organization's fields of competence.

3. In accordance with document 25 C/4 under Programme 1.3, paragraph 71, careful attention will be given to measures to meet the educational needs of, inter alia, African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

4. In accordance with document 25 C/5 under Programme 1.3, support will be given to the educational programmes of African national liberation movements recognized by OAU, through in-service training activities for educational personnel, fellowships and the provision of educational materials and equipment.

5. For this biennium a sum of $124,000 has been approved for those activities.

Regular programme for 1988/89

6. Under its regular programme for 1988/89, UNESCO has given fellowships to candidates presented by the liberation movements of southern Africa to pursue their studies in institutions of higher learning in the United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania.

7. UNESCO, as the executing agency, has bought school and laboratory materials for the educational centres for the liberation movements recognized by OAU. The estimated cost is about $27,000.

8. The travel expenses for three members of the liberation movements were paid by UNESCO to permit them to attend the General Conference held in Paris in October 1989.

Projects financed by UNDP

9. In collaboration with UNDP, UNESCO will execute seven projects in favour of the liberation movements recognized by OAU. The amount is equivalent to an estimated $6 million for the 1987-1991 cycle.

10. The seven projects are intended to benefit candidates presented by the African National Congress (ANC) and also Namibians who would pursue their studies from the primary and secondary levels up to the university level, and also at the professional level. The training of teachers at the educational centres of the two movements is organized by the holding of diverse seminars on subjects ranging from science, the plastic arts and drawing, mathematics, the English language and domestic science.

Funds in trust administered by UNESCO

11. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will finance a project intended to train some teachers of ANC. This project will cost $500,000.

Social sciences

12. In the field of social sciences and training concerning Namibia, activities by UNESCO for the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples have included meetings, intergovernmental conferences, seminars, studies and research.

13. In this respect, UNESCO commissioned a Namibian historian, now also a member of the National Assembly of his country, to conduct a study of the Namibian situation. As a result of this study, A History of Resistance in Namibia was jointly published by UNESCO, James Currey Publishers and the OAU Inter-African Cultural Fund. This book by the Namibian scholar has been widely circulated for use by the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, anti-apartheid groups, the United Nations system and the scientific and cultural community.

UNESCO and Namibia

14. UNESCO provided support for the training of women cadres of the women's Council through the UNDP-financed project SWP/86/005, "Promotion of women's participation in development", which now has been completed.

15. During the transition period, four UNESCO staff members were seconded to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia.

UNESCO participation in the independence celebration of Namibia (18-22 March 1990)

16. Mr. L. Yaker, Co-ordinator for Special Activities and Personal Representative of the Director-General, found it necessary to have working sessions with two government Ministers.

17. The Minister for Education, Culture and Sports, Mr. Nahas Angula, reviewed with Mr. Yaker the ongoing and future co-operation between UNESCO and Namibia, particularly in the field of education.

18. It was confirmed that the UNESCO/UNDP education mission would arrive in Namibia in the near future. A director for the UNESCO Office in Namibia had also been named.

19. Mr. Angula expressed the wish that the UNESCO Office would be in operation as soon as possible. Action on this premise is being taken with the assistance of Mr. Mac Adams, the UNDP Resident Representative in Namibia.

20. The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, met with Mr. Yaker and revealed some of his Ministry's plans in these fields.

21. Mr. Yaker presented a kit comprising, among other things, two films on loan to the newly created Namibia Broadcasting Corporation.

22. The UNESCO representative assured the Minister of his organization's readiness to co-operate with Namibia, within its available means.

23. A planned mission on information and broadcasting is scheduled to arrive in Windhoek as soon as possible. UNESCO intends to continue its co-operation with Namibia as a newly independent country, and in this respect sectorial missions on communication and education are already planned.

24. Despite financial constraints, the Director-General has reaffirmed that UNESCO will continue to implement all resolutions for self-determination, human rights and dignity for all oppressed peoples of the world.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[24 April 1990]

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continues to provide assistance to a number of dependent Territories to enable them to be self-reliant in the field of international civil aviation. This assistance is effected both within the programme of the ICAO regional offices to foster implementation of air navigation facilities and services necessary to safe air transport operations, and, within the ICAO Technical Assistance Programme, as an executing agency of UNDP.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[24 April 1990]

1. General Assembly resolution 44/85 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" and other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session will be considered by the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) at its forty-second session, which will be held at Geneva from 11 to 23 June 1990.

2. In connection with paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Congress of WMO has adopted resolution 38 at its seventh session, which was held in April 1975, by which South Africa has been suspended from exercising its rights and enjoying its privileges as a member of WMO.

3. WMO has initiated actions to assist Namibia in the development of its national meteorological service. The future membership of Namibia in WMO is also under discussion.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[10 May 1990]

Due note has been taken of resolution 44/85. The measures outlined in 1983 are still applied by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in appropriate cases. In accordance with the usual practice, the resolution will be reported to the IMO Council for information and appropriate action. Any comments or decisions taken by the Council will be communicated in due course.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[11 May 1990]

1. Within the framework of its support to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) undertakes a number of activities in the southern African region both at the country and regional levels aimed at assisting the countries, in particular the front-line States, to reduce their dependence on South Africa and, in this way, to be prepared against or to withstand possible destabilization measures by the latter. These activities include support to Governments in the area of trade expansion and economic co-operation; the development and transfer of technology; debt monitoring and financial analysis; insurance; and food security and transport, among others. Particular importance is attached to co-operation with the countries in the area of transport in which an UNCTAD-executed technical co-operation project, financed by UNDP, aims at assisting them in developing a transportation network that is independent of transit transport routes through South Africa and in opening up new trade routes to countries in the north.

2. During the period of transition to Namibian independence, UNCTAD participated in the seminar organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia on the integration of Namibia into the regional structures for economic co-operation and development in southern Africa, held at Harare, from 23 to 27 November 1989. UNCTAD submitted a paper on "Trade and regional co-operation for an independent Namibia" suggesting measures that Namibia should consider taking, with a view to deriving maximum benefits from its de facto membership in the Southern African Customs Union, and in order to lessen its heavy dependence on South Africa by joining existing sub-regional economic co-operation organizations, such as SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area, under terms taking into consideration Namibia's specific situation.

3. UNCTAD also participated in a second seminar held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 8 December 1989 on "Technical assistance for an independent Namibia: the role of the United Nations system". UNCTAD submitted proposals for assisting

Namibia in its efforts to enter into formal trade and economic co-operation arrangements with neighbouring countries and for better integrating its foreign trade in the international trading system.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[2 May 1990]

1. Like all developing countries, non-independent countries that participate in the UNDP technical assistance programme receive an indicative planning figure (IPF) allocation based mainly on their per capita gross national product and population. Also, the status of island developing countries is used as an added criterion for determining the allocation of resources under the IPF system, thereby providing additional benefit to these countries. For the Fourth Cycle (1987-1991), the IPF provided to the non-independent countries in the Caribbean subregion - Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands - and the technical co-operation programme activities requested by the Governnments are as follows.

2. Bermuda: The IPF is $US 694,000. The Government has, so far, not presented any programme for funding during this cycle.

3. British Virgin Islands: The IPF is $US 239,000. Assistance is being provided in the fields of development planning, tourism, physical development, social planning and agricultural development.

4. It must be mentioned that UNDP provided $US 400,000 from the Special Programme Resources (SPR) to assist members of OECS that were devastated by hurricane Hugo in September 1989. Although the bulk of these resources was allocated to member States which suffered the severest damage and with less chance of attracting further assistance, some of these funds assisted in the rehabilitation of the British Virgin Islands.

5. Cayman Islands: The IPF is $US 584,000. Support is being given to projects in the fields of civil aviation, human resources development and telecommunications.

6. Montserrat: The IPF is $US 676,000. Some of the sectors for which assistance is being provided are water resources development, forestry, human resources development and soil and water conservation.

7. A large portion of the $US 400,000 of SPR funding provided to some members of OECS was allocated to Montserrat as assistance to its recovery programme in response to the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989.

8. Turks and Caicos Islands: The IPF is $US 753,000. Assistance is being provided for sectors, such as development planning, physical planning, fisheries development, civil aviation and human resources development.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]

[1 May 1990]

I. GENERAL

1. Within the terms of its humanitarian and non-political mandate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has maintained its material assistance to refugees from Namibia and South Africa. Where appropriate, the respective national liberation movements act as the principal implementing partners. In the period under review, this co-operation intensified in view of the implementation of the Namibia independence plan under Security Council resolution 435 (1978). UNHCR has, under that resolution and within the overall framework of UNTAG, been responsible for the organization of the repatriation of some 43,400 Namibian refugees and exiles.

2. With the successful conclusion of the Namibian repatriation exercise, South Africa's apartheid policies at home and the sustained destabilization of its neighbours, particularly Angola and Mozambique, constituted, as in past years, the major root causes of the vast refugee situation currently obtaining in the southern African region.

3. While UNHCR has no mandate to tackle these root causes, the Office does have a clear mandate to protect and assist those victims of apartheid, colonialism and occupation who have sought asylum in the neighbouring independent African States.

4. The principal objectives of UNHCR in the discharge of its humanitarian mandate in southern Africa continue to be as follows:

(a) Protection:

(i) To help protect the integrity of the institution of asylum, i.e. the sum total of protection provided by a State to refugees in its territory in the exercise of its sovereignty;

(ii) To ensure that the fundamental principle of non-refoulement is fully respected;

(iii) To help alleviate some of the acute security problems encountered by the front-line States as a result of refugee influxes, through emergency evacuation or emergency resettlement of the refugees in other countries, mainly within the African continent;

(b) Material assistance towards durable solutions:

(i) To mobilize and direct increased material assistance to refugee-hosting countries in the region, to alleviate the burden brought to bear because of the hospitality afforded to refugees, as well as to extend humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and OAU;

(ii) To enhance the emergency preparedness capacity of the front-line States in order to respond adequately and effectively to sudden and large-scale refugee influxes;

(iii) To provide, for as many youthful refugees as possible, basic education and vocational skills needed to make them more productive and self-reliant while they remain in exile, and to prepare them for future leadership roles in their countries of origin;

(iv) To promote voluntary repatriation, wherever and whenever feasible, and to assist countries of origin in establishing the needed infrastructure for reintegrating such returnees;

(v) To promote resettlement, preferably within Africa, where voluntary repatriation cannot be realized in the foreseeable future and where opportunities for local integration in the countries of asylum are rather limited, as is the case with most South African refugees.

II. REPATRIATION TO NAMIBIA

5. A total of 43,387 Namibians were repatriated during the reporting period in discharge of the responsibilities assigned to UNHCR in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), within the framework of the activities of UNTAG. Of this number, 35,553 returned from Angola, 3,841 from Zambia and 3,993 from 40 other countries. Between 12 June 1989, the start of the operation, and 7 August 1989 a major airlift was organized from Angola and Zambia and 34,765 Namibians were repatriated. Despite a number of delays and difficulties outside the control of UNHCR, the operation was a success and an important factor in Namibia's transition to independence.

III. ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH AFRICAN REFUGEES

6. The number of South African refugees reported to have found asylum in southern Africa remained broadly stable at some 35,000, of whom over half received UNHCR assistance, ranging from care and maintenance activities to local settlement agricultural schemes. South African refugees were to be found in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and material assistance programmes covered agricultural self-sufficiency schemes in Angola, Botswana, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and vocational training schemes in Lesotho and Zimbabwe. Assistance was also provided towards the education of refugee children, as well as vocational training and employment (work permits, small-scale business loans etc.) for adult refugees. Limited care and maintenance of needy individual refugees and their families, especially in the urban context, was also provided, within the overall guidelines of UNHCR assistance policies.

7. The implications of developments that have taken place recently in South Africa were kept constantly under review with particular emphasis on any possibilities that may occur for the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees.

IV. CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY OAU

8. Co-operation between UNHCR and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU continued to be cordial, during the reporting period. Guidance and technical assistance in project formulation and monitoring continued to be provided by the respective UNHCR field offices in the countries with national liberation movements implementing assistance programmes. With regard to SWAPO and the Namibian repatriation exercise, UNHCR conducted its relationships within the overall terms and requirements of the repatriation operation discussed earlier.

V. EDUCATION

9. The provision of adequate and relevant basic (primary/secondary) education and vocational training remains a vital component of the UNHCR assistance programme for South African and Namibian refugees. During 1989, educational assistance was provided at the lower secondary level by UNHCR to some 700 students from these two refugee groups. UNHCR will continue to assist Namibian refugee students already being sponsored, until the completion of the particular level of studies in which they were enrolled as of the coming into force of the United Nations arrangements for the independence of Namibia.

10. UNHCR also maintained its annual contribution ($30,000) to the United Nations Institute for Namibia which trained professional cadres in preparation for Namibia's independence.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[24 April 1990]

Provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, including assistance to the Government concerned, in preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduction of the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures

1. At 31 December 1989 the total aid commitment of the World Food Programme (WFP) for liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons amounted to $US 144.8 million for 36 projects of which the sum of $US 52.3 million (8 projects) is still current.

Provision of assistance to the Peoples of the colonial territories in Africa in consultation with OAU and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned

2. Since the previous report (see A/44/297), no change has been made in the World Food Programme's procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa.

Discontinuance of all support to end the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Government of South Africa

3. As mentioned previously, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.

Arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the Special Committee, to ensure the representation of the colonial territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to these territories are dealt with

4. Since the twenty-fifth session of the WFP Intergovernmental Committee, held in April 1974, now the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), WFP has been inviting OAU to participate in an observer capacity in sessions of its governing body.

5. At its fourth session in October/November 1977, CFA took the following decision:

(a) That as and when an approach is made by or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;

(b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.

Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/310
S/21355
12 June 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 25, 35, 46, 71, 82
and 144 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i., of the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a press communiqué, in Arabic, dated 4 June 1990, issued by the thirty-fifth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council held at Taif, Saudi Arabia, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 25, 35, 46, 71, 82 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Izzat Bin Sabeel AL-ZADGALY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued at Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 4 June 1990 by the thirty-fifth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council

The Ministerial Council held its thirty-fifth session at Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 11 Dhu'lqa'dah A.H. 1410 (4 June A.D. 1990), under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and Chairman of the current session, with all its members present.

In accordance with the directives of Their Majesties and Their Highnesses the leaders of the States of the Council and drawing inspiration from the principles embodied in the resolutions of the Supreme Council, the Ministerial Council recalled the important resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference in Baghdad and the Final Statement adopted by it on 30 May 1990. It studied the positive results achieved by the Summit Conference and commended the fraternal and constructive spirit that characterized the Conference and the clear resolve to eliminate causes of division and to achieve Arab solidarity, which was the basis of joint Arab endeavour and the source of Arab strength in dealing with regional and international challenges.

In this context, the Council expressed its congratulations on the occasion of the establishment of the Republic of Yemen, which realized the Yemeni people's desire for unity. It expressed its backing and support for this unity, in the hope that this step would contribute to the realization of the aspirations of the fraternal Yemeni people for progress and prosperity in such a way as to ensure peace and security in the region.

The Council reviewed the situation in the Gulf region and the developments in contacts with a view to the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). The Council commended the initiative of Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, in addressing direct messages to the Iranian President. The Council considered that Iranian responsiveness would assist in preparing a positive climate for the commencement of direct negotiations between the two parties to deal with problems and implement the principles embodied in Security Council resolution 598 (1987). In the light of that, the Council reaffirmed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Council reviewed the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the developments in the intifadah in the light of the resolutions of the Extraordinary Summit Conference. With guidance from the principles laid down by Their Majesties and Their Highnesses and represented in the resolutions of the Supreme Council at its last session, the Council expressed its condemnation of the inhumane Zionist policy aimed at liquidating the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of its independent State, and the use of violent means and torture in opposing the resolve of this people to exercise its legitimate right to eliminate all traces of the occupation, free itself from its bonds and establish its independent State.

The Council renewed its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people until such time as it was able to arrive at a solution that met its aspirations, accorded with its resolve and realized its will. The Council expressed profound regret that the United States of America should have resorted to the veto in order to prevent the Security Council from sending a mission to engage in fact-finding and provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Council also reviewed the situation in Lebanon and affirmed the statements made in that regard by the recent Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference in Baghdad. It expressed profound regret at the bloody events that had taken place in Lebanon and its deep sympathy with the suffering of the Lebanese people. It called upon the people of Lebanon to exercise restraint and to put an end to the fighting, halt the violence and avoid anything that might obstruct the course of recovery, reconciliation and peace by rallying under the legitimate banner in order to end the tragedy and ensure the return of peace and stability to fraternal Lebanon. It stressed that its support for the legitimate Lebanese authority would continue, that the Taif Agreement was the appropriate framework for safeguarding the interests of all Lebanese without exception and that it represented the way in which Lebanon could be extricated from the vortex of violence and peace and security achieved.

The Ministerial Council commended the efforts of the High-level Tripartite Committee and called upon it to continue to make further efforts until its goals for Lebanon's recovery of its unity and independence and the extension of the authority and sovereignty of the Lebanese State to all Lebanese territory were achieved.

The Council took note of the developments in the negotiations between the States of the Gulf Co-operation Council and the European Economic Community and of the recommendations of the Financial and Economic Co-operation Committee. In the light of the joint meeting held by the Ministerial Council and the Financial and Economic Co-operation Committee on Sunday, 10 Dhu'lqa'dah A.H. 1410 (3 June 1990), and proceeding from the decision of the Supreme Council to authorize the Ministerial Council to pursue the negotiations, the Council decided that official negotiations with the European Economic Community should begin and that the Secretary-General and the negotiating team should be authorized to take the necessary steps to that end.

The Council decided to hold another meeting with the Financial and Economic Co-operation Committee on Sunday, 13 Safar A.H. 1411 (2 September A.D. 1990) to continue consideration of the question of the negotiations.

The Council also took note of the minutes of the various Ministerial Committees and adopted appropriate decisions concerning them.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/311
S/21356
13 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Israel, the occupying Power, remains persistent in its acts of violence and terror against the Palestinians living in the occupied Palestinian territory, sparing no one from its brutal aggression, be they little children or even the unborn.

On 12 June 1990, the infamous Israeli military attacked Al Shati Camp in Gaza, bombarding its homes with poisonous tear gas, resulting in the injury (tear gas related) of 50 Palestinian children, who were admitted to Al Shiffa hospital, and the miscarriage of two pregnant women, Naimeh Abu Shabab, 30 years old, of Khan Younis, who miscarried in her second month of pregnancy, and Mariam Abu Dheir, 28 years old, of Rafah, who miscarried in her third month of pregnancy (also tear gas related).

* A/45/50.

This situation should no longer be tolerated. Israel's aggression and belligerent violations of human rights should be stopped by the international community immediately.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the
United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/312
13 June 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

Forty-fifth session
Item 71 of the preliminary list*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the 7 June 1990 Declaration of Warsaw Pact Member States.

I should be grateful if you would have this text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 71 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

---

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

DECLARATION OF WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES

The highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact Member States, gathered in Moscow on June 7, 1990, for a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, state that:

I.

Modern development in Europe creates conditions for overcoming a bloc security model and the division of the continent. This development is becoming irreversible. It meets the interests of nations wishing to live in mutual harmony, without artificial barriers and ideological hostility. Participants in the meeting favour the formation of a new, all-European security system and the creation of a single Europe of peace and cooperation.

The States represented at the meeting are taking an active part in this dynamic process. This is why they find it necessary to reconsider the character and functions of the Warsaw Treaty. They are sure that only in this case the Warsaw Treaty will be able to reach new topical targets during the transition period, dealing with disarmament and the creation of an all-European security system.

Participants in the meeting are unanimous in their opinion that the ideological enemy image has been overcome by mutual efforts of the East and the West, while the East and West notions are again acquiring their purely geographical meaning. They believe that danger could come only from those who would threaten the security of countries in any form, including the threat or use of force, no matter who resorts to it. Confrontation elements contained in documents of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that were adopted in the past, are no longer in line with the spirit of the time.

/...

In this new situation the States represented at the meeting will begin to review the character, functions and activities of the Warsaw Treaty, and will start its transformation into a treaty of sovereign States with equal rights, formed on a democratic basis. With this in view they created a provisional Commission of government representatives, which will present to the Political Consultative Committee proposals on this subject before the end of next October. The proposals will be examined by the Political Consultative Committee before the end of November. Warsaw Treaty Member States want to contribute in this way to the consolidation of peace, security and stability in Europe and to the development of the Helsinki process.

The meeting reiterated the readiness for constructive cooperation with the North Atlantic Alliance, its member States, neutral and non-aligned countries of the continent on a bilateral and multilateral basis in the interests of European stability and disarmament, confidence-building and the firm establishment of the defence sufficiency principle.

Participants in the meeting believe that consistent and all-round institutionalisation of the Helsinki process is an important stage of these developments. This is the purpose of proposals submitted recently by some countries - participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Participants in the meeting expect the first important decisions on this problem to be taken at the forthcoming summit of European countries, the United States and Canada.

Warsaw Treaty member States positively assess some of the steps taken recently by NATO. They expect the new trend of changes in NATO to be accelerated and deepened and to be matched by corresponding changes in the activities of this alliance.

II.

Warsaw Treaty member States went on record in favour of a successful termination of the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in

Europe, so that corresponding agreements could be signed at a meeting of leaders of the States - participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe late in 1990.

So far as external aspects of Germany's reunification are concerned, they expressed their unanimous conviction that it should be carried out in the context of the all-European process and on the basis of its principles, should stimulate and deepen its development, take into consideration lawful security interests of Germany's neighbours and all other States and ensure firm guarantees of the inviolability of European borders.

The States represented at the meeting will actively promote the creation of a European economic and legal space, as well as full implementation of the basic human rights and freedoms.

Participants in the meeting pointed out that the agreements reached at the Soviet-American summit promote a further advance towards disarmament and the improvement of the international situation.

Warsaw Treaty member States express their conviction that all the States-participants in the Helsinki process fully realise their responsibility that the history-making chance to create Europe without blocs and hostility not to be missed.

APPENDIX

COMMUNICATION
FOR THE PRESS ON THE RESULTS OF A MEETING
OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States was held in Moscow June 7, 1990. The participants were:

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria - Petr Mladenov, President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of the delegation; Andrei Lukanov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB; Dobri Djurov, Minister of people's defence of the PRB; Boyko Dimitrov, foreign minister of the PRB;

For the Republic of Hungary - Yozsef Antall, prime-minister of the RH, head of the delegation; Arpad Goncz, interim president of the RH; Lajos Fur, minister of defence of the RH; Ferenc Somodyi, state secretary of the foreign ministry of the RH; Sandor Gyorke, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the RH to the USSR;

For the German Democratic Republic - Lothar de Maizière, prime-minister of the GDR, head of the delegation; Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR; Markus Meckel, foreign minister of the GDR; Rainer Eppelmann, minister for disarmament and defence of the GDR;

For the Republic of Poland - Wojciech Jaruzelsky, president of the RP, head of the delegation; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RP; Krzysztof Skubiszewski, foreign minister of the RP; Florian Siwicki, minister of defence of the RP;

For Romania - Ion Iliescu, president of Romania, head of the delegation; Petre Roman, prime-minister of Romania; Victor Stanculescu, minister of national defence of Romania; Romulus Neagu, deputy foreign minister of Romania; Vasile Sandru, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to the USSR;

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Michail S.Gorbachev, President of the USSR, head of the delegation; Nickolai I.Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Eduard A.Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the USSR; Aleksandr N.Yakovlev, member of the President's Council of the USSR; Dmitry T.Yazov, minister of defence of the USSR;

For the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic - Vaclav Havel, president of the CSFR, head of the delegation; Marian Calfa, chairman of the Government of the CSFR; Jirji Dienstbier, deputy chairman of the Government, foreign minister of the CSFR; Miroslav Vacek, minister of national defence of the CSFR.

I.P.Aboimov, general secretary of the PCC, P.G.Lushev, army general, commander-in-chief of the United armed forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States, also took part in the meeting.

The meeting discussed prospects of the all-European process, formation of the new structures of the security and consolidation of stability in Europe. The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the review of character, functions and activities of the Warsaw Treaty, on it's possible radical restructuring.

President of the USSR informed the leaders of the allied States about the outcome of the Soviet-American summit negotiations, held May, 30 - June 4, 1990.

A representative of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Zdenek Matejka, deputy foreign minister of the CSFR, was appointed next general secretary of the PCC.

The meeting adopted a declaration of Warsaw Pact Member States that is being published separately.

The meeting took place in amical, business like atmosphere.

Next meeting of the PCC of the Warsaw Pact Member States will take place in Prague.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/313
13 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 83 of the preliminary list*

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Guyana, in response to international concern over the environmental degradation of our planet, in particular as expressed by the Heads of Government at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference at Kuala Lumpur, has identified nearly one million acres of tropical rain forest for a Joint Government of Guyana/Commonwealth Secretariat Tropical Rain Forest Project.

The project, which is intended to promote the study of sustainable forest utilization and the maintenance of biological diversity, was officially launched on 5 June 1990 - World Environment Day - by His Excellency Hugh Desmond Hoyte, President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal.

The joint press release that was issued on that occasion is annexed herewith for your information.

I would ask that you be good enough to arrange the circulation of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 83 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) S. R. INSANALLY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

---

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Joint press release issued by Guyana and the Commonwealth Secretariat on the occasion of World Environment Day

Guyana offers nearly one million acres for sustainable tropical fc estry

A Commonwealth Group of Experts, after completing a mission to Guyana, has proposed a joint Commonwealth-Government of Guyana programme to manage a large area of the country's Amazonian forest in an ecologically sustainable manner for the benefit of the international community. The Government of Guyana has generously offered 900,000 acres of pristine tropical forest for this purpose. If implemented, the programme has the potential to become the largest ecological research and development project carried out in one of the richest centres of biological diversity in the world. The main part of the Group's report is being released today to coincide with the world's observance of Environment Day.

Background

At their last meeting, in Malaysia in October 1989, Commonwealth Heads of Government adopted the Langkawi Declaration on Environment, a programme of action to counter several global environmental threats. President Hoyte of Guyana, a small developing country, which, like many others, is particularly threatened by the consequences of environmental problems (notably, global warming) caused mainly by the richer nations, gave the programme a vigorous, practical start. He magnanimously offered to set aside a significant part of his country's Amazonian forest for a pioneering project, under Commonwealth auspices, to demonstrate methods of sustainable management of tropical forests and of conserving biological diversity for the benefit of the whole international community. The area involved is large in relation to the country's size and the extent of its virgin forests. His offer was particularly significant because Guyana's forests have been only lightly exploited; it is one of just 13 countries in the world where the bulk of tropical forests is still conserved. Commonwealth leaders asked the Commonwealth Secretary-General to organize a high-level group of experts to undertake an exploratory mission to pursue his offer. The Group, a distinguished multi-disciplinary team of Commonwealth experts led by the eminent Indian scientist Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, visited Guyana from 12 to 22 May 1990. Their recommendations are based on a site description report prepared by a Guyanese Inter-agency Committee led by Mr. Winston King, assisted by a counterpart technical team, and by an advance party to the Commonwealth Expert Group.

The Group's proposals

The Group of Experts recommends a programme for sustainable tropical forestry that would have the following components:

(a) The establishment of a wilderness preserve to maintain an earmarked area of the forest in its pristine purity. This will provide opportunities for scientists and scholars from all over the world to study nature in action and to unravel the richness of the evolutionary mechanisms in a tropical rain forest.

(b) The maintenance and management of a part of the forest to yield economic benefits to Guyana (in the form of forest products, medicinal and industrial raw materials, mining and eco-tourism) on an ecologically sustainable basis.

(c) The establishment of an international centre for research, training and communication on the sustainable management of tropical rain forests (which would be central to the programme).

(d) The promotion of environmental literacy (through formal and non-formal means), particularly on the symbiotic links between forest and the quality of life on Earth.

According to the experts, the rational management of these forests will ensure that the biological "capital" they embody will produce sufficient "interest" in the form of economic and ecological benefits to all people. Subject to further study, they tentatively estimate it would cost 200,000 United States dollars to launch the programme, and $45 million to support its first five-year work programme ($3 million in the first year of its operation).

Follow-up

The Group's detailed recommendations for the programme's implementation are far-reaching in character, calling for action at national, regional and international levels. The Commonwealth Secretariat and the Government of Guyana will be co-ordinating follow-up action on the report's recommendations, several of which should be of great interest to the wider international community, as it desperately searches for ways of restoring global ecological balance. Consultations will be held with major donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to seek their support for the programme.

In the words of the experts, the programme they have proposed "would help to initiate a new chapter in the ecological and economic history of Guyana and other countries endowed with tropical rain forests", offering "a unique opportunity for Commonwealth and international co-operation in an area of supreme relevance to the future of the quality of life on our planet". Much has been said about the over-exploitation of tropical forests. A small developing country has taken a bold, imaginative step in earnest of its commitment to play its part to protect the world's environment from further destruction. It is now for the international community to ensure support fcr this very innovative and exciting project.

Members of the Commonwealth Group of Experts

1. Dr. Monkombu S. Swaminathan
   President
   International Union for Conservation of
     Nature and Natural Resources
   Honorary Director
   Centre for Research on Sustainable
     Agricultural and Rural Development
   Madras
   India

2. Dr. Simmathiri Appanah
   Senior Research Officer
   Natural Forest Ecology and Silviculture
   Forest Research Institute
   Kuala Lumpur
   Malaysia

3. Dr. Bal S. Ramdial
   Dean
   Research and Development
   National Institute of Higher Education
     (Research, Science and Technology)
   Port-of-Spain
   Trinidad and Tobago

4. Dr. George S. Nagle
   President and Resource Economist
   Nawitka
   British Columbia
   Canada

5. Dr. Conrad Gorinsky
   Chairman
   Biofactors Limited
   London
   United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

6. Dr. Promila Kapoor
   Commonwealth Science Council
   Commonwealth Secretariat
   Marlborough House
   Pall Mall
   London SW1Y 5HX
   United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Members of the Guyana Inter-agency Committee

1. Mr. Winston King
   (Co-ordinator/Chairman)
   Executive Chairman
   Guyana Natural Resources Agency

2. Dr. Walter Chin
   Executive Chairman
   Guyana Agency for Health Sciences,
   Education, Environment and Food Policy

3. Dr. Ulric O. D. Trotz
   Director
   Institute of Applied Science
   and Technology

4. Ms. Monica van Sertima
   State Counsel
   Attorney-General's Chambers

5. Dr. Karen Pilgrim
   Assistant Chief Crops and Livestock
   Officer, Wildlife
   Ministry of Agriculture

6. Dr. George Walcott
   Vice-Chancellor
   University of Guyana

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/314
18 June 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Items 47, 48, 50, 58 (a) and (m) and
74 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/104 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Letter dated 15 June 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, we have the honour to request that the attached statement issued by the Secretary-General of the Commission on 3 June 1990 be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 47, 48, 50, 58 (a) and (m) and 74 of the preliminary list.

The statement reaffirms the categorical condemnation which the members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific have always expressed regarding nuclear

* A/45/50.

tests conducted by France in the Mururoa Atoll, and their dangerous consequences for the marine environment and the resources thereof.

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) James HOLGER
Ambassador
Alternate Permanent Representative of
Chile to the United Nations
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

(Signed) José AYALA-LASSO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ecuador to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

(Santiago, Chile, 3 June 1990)

On 3 June 1990 France resumed nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean.

The Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, as an expression of its common policy favouring the protection of the marine environment, reiterates the steadfast categorical opposition of its member States to the conducting of nuclear tests and the dumping of radioactive wastes in the Pacific basin.

Consequently, as Secretary-General, acting on instructions from the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific and on behalf thereof, I wish once again to draw attention to the risk which such tests pose to the marine environment and to the resources thereof. I therefore wish to register a strong protest against the nuclear test recently carried out and urgently demand an immediate and definitive cessation of such tests.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/315
S/21364
21 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I should be most grateful if you would arrange for the letter dated 30 May 1990, signed by Prime Minister Son Sann of the National Government of Cambodia, Vice-President Khieu Samphan in charge of Foreign Affairs, and His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Personal Representative of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and which was transmitted to you by telefax on the following day, to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council (see annex).

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 May 1990 from the Prime Minister of Cambodia, the Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs and the Personal Representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

We would like first to express on behalf of the National Government of Cambodia and on our own behalf our renewed deep gratitude to you for your compassion for the Cambodian people and your tireless efforts in trying to bring about a comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia.

We have the honour to inform you that the three components of the National Government of Cambodia fully support the Summary of Conclusions of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council at the end of the fourth in their series of meetings on Cambodia, held on 25 and 26 May in New York. We consider it as the basis for a comprehensive political settlement to the conflict in Cambodia, for which we are grateful to the five.

We are of the same views expressed in the Summary of Conclusions that "only a comprehensive political settlement will bring lasting peace and stability to Cambodia".

We would also like to extend through you our deep appreciation for the work of your staff, especially Rafeeuddin Ahmed, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General, who under your guidance have played an important role and have provided a significant contribution in preparing the groundwork for the role to be assumed by the United Nations. In this respect, we continue to support your call for "a well-defined, realistic and practicable" mandate of the United Nations in Cambodia.

(Signed) SON SANN
Prime Minister
of the National
Government of
Cambodia

(Signed) KHIEU SAMPHAN
Vice-President of
Cambodia in charge
of Foreign Affairs

(Signed) Norodom RANARIDDH
Personal Representative
of HRH
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/316
S/21368
22 June 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23 and 35 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in my capacity as Chairman of the Arab group for the month of June, the text of a statement issued by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States at Tunis on 21 June 1990 following the recent decision of the United States Government to break off its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 23 and 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed GHAZEL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 21 June 1990 by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States

The United States decision to break off its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) does nothing to advance the international efforts being made for the achievement of peace in the Middle East. As might have been expected, it has also been interpreted in Israel as support for the extremist tendencies that reject all international efforts and initiatives, including the initiative of Mr. Baker, the United States Secretary of State.

The arguments advanced for the suspension of the dialogue do not convince anyone. The PLO, which enjoys wider international recognition than that accorded to Israel and which has affirmed that it is not responsible for the actions of which it has recently been accused, is internationally respected as an organization that carries responsibility for a legitimate struggle for the restoration of usurped rights. The international community is convinced that the PLO has rejected terrorism in all its forms and that it is engaged in a form of struggle that is permissible under international law and in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations, a struggle that was also waged by the American people under the leadership of great men who provided humanity with one of the most significant of all human rights documents.

The League of Arab States, whose members have affirmed their earnest desire for the achievement of a comprehensive and lasting peace, as is clearly stated in the resolutions adopted by the recent Arab Summit Conference held at Baghdad, while expressing its regret at this adverse development, hopes that the United States Administration will reconsider its decision out of a conviction that the dialogue with the PLO is a service to the cause of peace and not a favour to the PLO.

The League of Arab States sees it as its duty to call attention in a forceful manner to the grave dangers arising from the complete dominance of the policy of extremism in Israel and the grave threat to the security and safety of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories to which that gives rise. It further calls attention to the responsibility borne by the United States Administration for the aggravation of the situation in the occupied territories as a result of its decision to suspend the dialogue and the unconditional support it provides to Israel.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/317
S/21369
22 June 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE
OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 June 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to transmit to Your Excellency the statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the wake of the statement by H.E. Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America, suspending the dialogue between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of the United States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

---

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization

After one and a half years of the United States-Palestinian dialogue marking time and failing to address substantive matters because of a lack of seriousness in the United States position, President Bush has seen fit to break off the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The United States decision to suspend the dialogue is incompatible with the responsible attitude that it might be presumed a great Power on the scale of the United States of America would adopt towards the peace process in the Middle East and world peace in general. This decision, moreover, strikes a blow against the entire peace process and against the credibility of the United States Administration.

The Palestinian leadership has adopted a clear and responsible position on the beach-landing operation advanced by the United States Administration as a pretext for the suspension of the dialogue with the PLO. The PLO has declared that neither it nor any of its organizations or forces were responsible for that operation. It has affirmed that it is the Palestine National Council (PNC), as the supreme authority over the members of the Executive Committee, which scrutinizes and ascertains the extent to which they adhere to and are bound by its resolutions at the national and international levels. The Palestinian leadership has further reaffirmed its commitment to the resolutions of the PNC and to the declaration of the President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Yasser Arafat, on the condemnation of terrorism in all its forms.

Despite that fact, the United States Administration has proceeded to take the step of suspending the dialogue. It thereby reveals the true nature of the objective that it sought to attain by exploiting the beach-landing operation in order to conduct a policy hostile to the Palestinian people and to its leadership, the PLO, a policy which denies the inalienable, legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in the forefront of which is its right to self-determination. That policy emerged clearly in the course of the dialogue itself, where the United States side continued to adopt as its major premiss the non-recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the non-recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and continued to impede the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including those relating to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The decision of the United States Administration was, most unfortunately, taken in deference to AIPAC and the Israeli Government, and it is a clear indication that Israel, with its accretions within the United States Administration, continues to control United States policy-making on the Middle East, just as the veto in the Security Council has been used at the official and public request of Israel.

The United States decision comes as the culmination of a series of United States positions that are partial to and supportive of Israel. In past years, the United States has opposed all attempts to mobilize international censure of Israel and has prevented the adoption of any resolutions by the Security Council condemning its crimes against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories or calling for their investigation. During the past year alone, it has used its power of veto in the Security Council seven times for this purpose. It has also brought diverse pressures to bear on a number of international organizations in order to protect Israel and its nefarious policies.

It has at all times continued to be the policy of the United States Administration to oppose and reject all serious initiatives for a start to the peace process, including the Palestinian peace initiative and United Nations and other international initiatives.

While the United States Administration reacts to an operation that cannot by any means be proved to have been directed against civilians and as a result of which not a single civilian was harmed, we have seen no such reaction on the part of the United States Administration to the crimes of Israel against Palestinian civilians or against Tunisians at Hammam Plage, to the assassination of the hero and martyr Abu Jihad surrounded by his children, to the massacre of Palestinian workers at Uyun Qarah ("Rishon Lezion") or other massacres in Gaza and the West Bank, or to the use by Israel of prohibited gases in confronting Palestinian children and causing Palestinian women to miscarry. We have not seen a single United States position adopted against the raids carried out by Israel on a daily basis for eight successive years by land, sea and air against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in southern Lebanon, and it continues to commit such acts of aggression against Palestinian villages and camps in Lebanon.

At a time when the crimes of Israel's rulers, their intransigent attitude and their role in bringing about the failure of peace efforts and initiatives in the Middle East are being exposed to the entire international community, the United States decision against the PLO and the Palestinian people comes as an act of defiance to the will of the international community, protects Israel and its aggression and covers up Israel's responsibility for causing the failure of peace efforts.

The United States decision against the PLO also comes at a time when the Israeli crimes of repression against the Palestinian people with a view to crushing the intifadah are escalating, as are threats of war by the new Israeli Government against the neighbouring Arab countries, and the decision thus provides support and encouragement to the policy of war and aggression pursued by that Government. This runs counter to the trend in the international community towards increased reconciliation and détente and the extinction of hotbeds of tension in the world.

The decision taken by President Bush will prompt the rulers of Israel to persist in their aggressive policies, their crimes against the Palestinian people and their massacres within the occupied territory, and it will stimulate their appetite to continue to expand on Arab land, particularly in the light of the influx of waves of Jewish immigrants into the occupied Palestinian territory. Thus

the United States Administration cannot evade responsibility for encouraging Israel to persist in these hostile, criminal and expansionist policies.

The dialogue that the United States Administration has seen fit to break off was a step on the road to peace that had been prescribed by the will of the international community and by the Palestinian people and the enormous sacrifices which have affirmed its existence as a people and its rights against the usurpers. It was also enjoined by the enhanced standing of the PLO, the increased respect that it enjoys and its worthiness to participate in peace-making. It was required by the proclamation of the national political programme adopted by the PLO at the PNC meeting at Algiers in November 1988, by the Palestinian peace initiative that emerged from it and was announced by President Arafat at Geneva in December 1988, by the high sense of responsibility with which the PLO has addressed and will continue to address all international initiatives and efforts for peace and by the policy that has been the practice of the PLO and the masses of the Palestinian people of not being drawn into reacting to the terroristic and criminal actions being committed by the Israeli occupation authorities to which thousands have fallen victim, killed, wounded or incarcerated, and which have led to encroachment on Christian and Islamic Holy Places in Palestine.

The United States decision thus does not infringe upon the peace-making role of the PLO nor the international standing that it has worthily and deservedly acquired through the sacrifices of its people and of its freedom-fighters. It only diminishes and detracts from the role in the peace process of the United States of America itself when it breaks off contact with the major party without which peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East.

If, by means of this decision, the United States Administration was trying to repeat its previous attempts to assist the rulers of Israel to create alternatives to the PLO, it is in error. Together with the Israeli Government, it will discover that it can never find anyone among the Palestinian people to listen to it or to speak to it and that our people will cease all contact with Israeli and United States officials.

The decision taken by the United States Administration reflects the failure of the policy that it has been pursuing in addressing the peace issue in the Middle East. It is a policy based, on the one hand, on complete partiality towards Israel, the adoption of the Israeli viewpoint and the defence of Israel and its crimes and aggression and, on the other, on isolation and the alienation of other international parties and the organizations of the United Nations system.

The PLO, in revealing the character and dimensions of the United States decision, views it as a challenge to the recent Arab Summit Conference held at Baghdad and the resolutions it adopted and as a test of the will to resist and to reject United States blackmail that is reflected in those resolutions.

As has been its constant practice, the PLO has remained faithful to those resolutions and loyal to its commitment to them and to the concepts of steadfastness and national advancement that they embody. It has refused to submit to all the attempts at incitement and intimidation made by the United States

Administration against the PLO and to attempts to render it amenable to schemes against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

The PLO and our heroic people with it have remained steadfast in all the defiant battles that they have waged and, after such a long hisotry of heroic struggle, there is no one who can make us bow down and surrender. Just as our people has remained steadfast in all of its previous battles, we will stand up to the challenge that the United States Administration seeks to impose upon us. Our people will be able to protect its valiant intifadah, to persist in it, to bring it to victory and to defend the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, until such time as our Palestinian flag is raised over Jerusalem, the capital of our independent Palestinian State.

The PLO, in calling for opposition to the United States decision and for its repercussions to be addressed, relies on the capacities of the Palestinian masses and their fighting ability and on the capability and determination of the Arab masses, their national and pan-Arab forces and their great heritage of struggle.

Continuing and increasing Israeli aggression, protected by the encouragement of the United States, requires that our Arab nation should face the challenge with the summoning of the determination required and the adoption of a responsible pan-Arab position. It further requires that our Arab masses and their popular organizations should take the necessary measures to ensure that the Arab response is commensurate with the Zionist-American challenge.

The Arab States that adopted the Baghdad Summit resolutions are today further called upon to translate those resolutions into a confrontation of these challenges and to elaborate plans to give effect to Arab resolve and to make its presence felt and respected by the international community.

In precise terms, what is required by the United States decision, goes beyond the bounds of condemnation and censure. By its decision, the United States Administration has suspended its dealings with a member of the League of Arab States.

The PLO calls upon all international forces that cherish peace and justice to adopt a responsible attitude towards a United States decision that brings about a deterioration of the situation in the Middle East region, removes all chances for peace, protects and encourages the hostile and terroristic objectives of the new Shamir Government and thus impels the region into a new war and wide-scale eruption.

It further calls upon all international forces to work assiduously for the convening of the International Peace Conference as the framework that can ensure the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/318
S/21370
22 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 29, 71 and 144 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a message from the Loya Jirgah of the people of Afghanistan addressed to you in connection with the political settlement of the issues in and around Afghanistan (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 71 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noor Ahmad NOOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message from the Loya Jirgah of the people of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

First of all, we would like to extend the deepest gratitude of the people of Afghanistan, through the High Tribune of the Loya Jirgah, dated 28 and 29 May 1990, for your effective efforts in connection with the political settlement of the issues in and around Afghanistan.

In the light of the fresh developments in the world and in the Afghan society, expansion of national reconciliation and proposals received from various sources, the Loya Jirgah endorsed some amendments to the Constitution which pave the way for a broader intra-Afghan understanding and extension of democracy. The first article of the amended Constitution has enshrined the Islamic character of Afghanistan.

Moreover, the privileged position of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan embodied in the preamble of the former constitution has been omitted and political pluralism has been recognized as the basis for future political system of the country.

Principles have been set for general, equal, free, secret and direct elections, and the judges and the attorneys declared to be impartial and non-party people. Investigation has been envisaged to be made into the allegations levelled against senior State authorities. Those who themselves or their wives are not from Afghan parents cannot be employed in high military and civilian posts and as diplomatic employees, according to the amendments.

The sphere for socio-economic activities of the private sector has been broadened and the monopoly or control of the State over these spheres have ceased or scaled down.

Taking into consideration the national interests of Afghanistan, foreign investments are encouraged and the creation of foreign ventures, banks and educational institutions are allowed, favourable grounds have been envisaged for achieving the legal status of permanent neutrality and demilitarization of Afghanistan.

The Loya Jirgah supported the mechanism proposed by the President of Afghanistan aimed at meeting the appeal and demand of the Afghan people through the United Nations-sponsored general, free, equal, secret and direct elections; under this mechanism, a period has been scheduled for cooling down the situation for providing preliminary conditions for dialogue which include a referendum, a partial or complete cease-fire and return of the refugees.

With the start of dialogue, a transitional period will begin and will continue until a new elected government is formed.

In the course of this period, a national peace conference will be called and commissions will come into being for preparation of the elections and drafting the Constitution and the Law on Elections. A Loya Jirgah will be held to ratify the Constitution and elect the President.

Parliamentary elections will be arranged according to the law and a new elected government acceptable to all will be formed to take over the affairs.

A United Nations-supervised international conference shall be called to tackle the external dimensions of the issue and to reach agreement on a symmetrical ban of arms injections to all the warring sides, meticulous observance of the Geneva agreements, the legal status of permanent neutrality and demilitarization of Afghanistan, and search of international aid for the revival of the country.

Deeply convinced of the valuable role of the United Nations in the solution of the international questions, the Loya Jirgah of the people of Afghanistan deem it proper to ask once again, through you, a more active contribution by those who think about the question of peace and reconstruction of Afghanistan. The Loya Jirgah of the people of Afghanistan considers it befitting to express gratitude for the international economic and humanitarian assistance rendered to the people of Afghanistan under the supervision of the United Nations.

The new dispositions here in Afghanistan, which are the yields of the new responsible approach of the leadership and people of Afghanistan towards the country's destiny and the latest world developments, have candled the hope for a genuine progress towards the political solution of the Afghan issue. In the same way, the growing role of the United Nations in solving the regional and world disputes convinces the world public on the political settlement of the Afghan question to the futility of the notion of a military solution.

The complete Soviet troop pull-out, in conformity with the Geneva agreements, as a realistic and correct combination of the policies and measures of the State of Afghanistan with Islamic values, national traditions and the contemporary world requirements, has succeeded in the best way to heighten the level of understanding, dialogue and negotiation between the State and the opposition.

Realization of the national reconciliation and presentation of concrete and practical proposals, mainly aimed at forming a government through free, fair, equal, general and direct elections under United Nations supervision demonstrate the sincere attitude and good will of the State of Afghanistan for establishing, immediately, peace and security in the country. As the highest manifestation of the people's will and determination, the Loya Jirgah believes that the State of Afghanistan, under the leadership of President Najibulla, will make efforts, in line with its honest and flexible policies for the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and resolutions of the General Assembly, for expanding the process of national reconciliation and a national dialogue among Afghans. The State is to harmonize its measures devoted to ceasing war and blood-letting in the country with the measures of the United Nations. The people of Afghanistan know well that the continuation of your good offices will speed up the solution of the issue.

Therefore, we participants of the present Loya Jirgah are turning to your endeavours for accelerating the search for a political solution and to help our people in ceasing the war and attracting international assistance for their socio-economic rehabilitation. A peaceful, neutral and demilitarized Afghanistan is in line with the interests and demands of Afghans, and all the world and regional countries.

Please accept the acknowledgement of the participants of the Loya Jirgah for your continued efforts concerning Afghanistan.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/319
2 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 74 of the preliminary list*

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

1. The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation 1/ held its thirty-ninth session at the Vienna International Centre from 14 to 18 May 1990. Mr. K. H. Lokan (Australia), Mr. J. Maisin (Belgium) and Mr. E. Létourneau (Canada) served as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively.

2. The Committee took note of General Assembly resolution 44/45 of 8 December 1989, by which, inter alia, the Assembly endorsed the plans for future activities and requested the Committee to continue the review of important problems on radiation doses and effects and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

3. In technical discussions, the Committee considered recent information on sources of radiation, exposures and their effects. Those deliberations focused on a review of 12 documents prepared by the Secretariat on subjects that the Committee had selected as the most important topics for further study. Those included: natural radiation exposures, man-made environmental radiation exposures, medical radiation exposures, occupational radiation exposures, radiation effects on the environment, epidemiological evaluations of radiation effects, radiation effects on the developing human brain, dose and dose-rate effects on radiation response, mechanisms of radiation oncogenesis, hereditary effects of radiation, stimulation effects from low-level radiation, and perception of radiation risks. The Committee made suggestions for the further development of those topics, in particular pointing out new and additional information to be considered.

---

* A/45/50.

4. The Committee discussed its efforts to obtain more extensive data for exposure evaluations. A questionnaire on medical radiation usage has been distributed to the Ministries of Health in all States Members of the United Nations. Further data on natural radiation exposures, in particular levels of radon indoors, and on occupational radiation exposures are also required.

5. The Committee expressed the hope that States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency would continue to assist in this work, especially by providing relevant information on the subjects of interest for the future programme of study, so that its deliberations could be based on the broadest and most up-to-date scientific and technical information.

6. The Committee has noted that there are discussions and preoccupations throughout the world regarding the potential and the perceived effects caused by natural sources of radiation as well as by man-made practices. From its review of the various sources of radiation exposure, the Committee concludes that natural sources of radiation are the main contributor to the collective dose. The Committee is concerned about the number of unproven claims relative to the radiobiological effects of the Chernobyl accident. In this regard, the Committee is continuing its work on the report entitled "Radiation effects on the environment" and realizes the need for timely and authoritative scientific reports and studies in order to avoid misinterpretations of radiation effects.

7. The Committee decided to hold its fortieth session at the Vienna International Centre from 13 to 17 May 1991.

Notes

1/ The terms of reference of the Committee, which was established by the General Assembly at its tenth session in 1955, are set out in resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955. The Committee was originally composed of the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. By resolution 3154 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the Assembly decided to increase the Committee's membership by up to five additional members, and the following Member States were appointed by the President of the Assembly in consultation with the Chairmen of the regional groups: Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Peru, Poland and Sudan. By its resolution 41/62 B of 3 December 1986, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 members and invited the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Committee.